Annex "A" Subparagraph 1k,

Sociological Background

RELIGION

771/795 The Votes are Greek Orthodox, just like the Russians and their close relatives, the Ingrians. Until the revolution of 1917, they stuck faithfully to their religious customs. But under the Bolshevist rule, only the older generation has continued the old religious practices, whereas the youth has become indifferent to the religion.

[186] The devotion to Greek Orthodoxy has brought the Votes nearer to the Russians and to the Ingrians, at the same time alienating them from the Finns, who are Lutherans. One indication of this may be seen in the fact that, at least during the czarist rule, the Votes normally did not marry Finns, but they would intermarry with the Russians and the Ingrians.

771/798 The Votes, although being ardent Orthodox, have, nevertheless not gotten completely rid of their ancient heathenism. We know very little of the Votes' ancient religion, and all we know refers to the worship of holy trees and springs. There were up to most recent times some trees or groves in Votic villages which were considered sacred. One such grove, surrounded by a high fence, was to be found in Baabina village. Although it was known by the name "Elijah's Birch," actually mainly aspens grew there. Each year on Elijah's Day the village people used to go to the grove to celebrate there a festival. The people remember that in older times an ox was sacrificed

796 in the grove. At the beginning of this century, however, they took there only bread and butter on a plate and candles for worshiping God. At the grove they set up tables and ate there. After eating they sat on the bench in a line and drank beer which was made by a farmer especially for all of them to drink. In a couple of hours, the people from other villages would join them in drinking. Alava, who has described this festival, compares it with the so-called vakkove-festival of the Ingrians.

778 In olden times the Votes also worshipped holy springs. One of them was called "Elijah's Spring." The water of this spring was clear and cool and it was considered to possess great power. At the spring there grew a high oak [796] tree which was also regarded as sacred. On Elijah's Day at midsummer the people used to organize a fair, called "Elijah's Fair," near this spring.

776 Elijah, who plays such an important role in Votes' ancient religion, seems to be their national saint. There are some other traces of the Elijah's cult preserved among the Votes. In Pummala, for instance, the bones of the ram, who was slaughtered for Elijah's Day, were taken to two crosses which were just beyond the village and were called "Elijah's Cross."

771 The above remarks refer to former times. What about the situation among the Votes nowadays? Prof. Ränk, who in 1942-43 studied the Votes, found the Greek Orthodoxy and the ancient paganism still existing side by side. It should be mentioned that at this time the Votes were occupied by the Germans who did not impede their religious practices, but rather encourag-
778 ed them. Therefore the icons, which were re-

264 denominations or sects.

Table knives and forks are, for the Vepsians, too much of a luxury. Kettunen had a fork of his own, but the Vepsians did not like it and said: "It's really terrible to look at when you stick it into you lip."

515 It goes without saying that if people and animals live together, cleanliness cannot be achieved. The Vepsian children, too, did not add to the overall cleanliness of the homes. Kettunen relates that the children liked especially to sit on the eating table. Often the mother lifted her dirty, crawling child down from the table and threw a hot pancake to him, saying lovingly, "Eat, my dear."

One of the routine jobs done on Sundays is the killing of lice. For this purpose the whole family, one after another, kneels down in front of a girl who scratches the scalp with a big sheath knife.

• 796 Customs, superstitions, and recreation.

The Vepsians stick to their old customs faithfully. Especially the most important events of a lifetime, the marriage and funeral, must follow set rules to the minutest detail.

585 The marriage of the South Vepsians is preceded by a feast (kăzi-išk) in which the girl and her parents give their final consent to marriage. Some days before the wedding the girls of the village give a party for the bride,

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Letts RB4
Estonians RG4



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dry Cheeſe and Water, is without Queſtion the Reaſon, that tho' whilſt the Men and Women are Abroad in their Lords Service, and lye without any diſtinction of Sexes theſe few Hours they have allow'd them for Reſt in the Barns, yet they are ſo far from being ſenſible of thoſe pleaſing Motions, which are ſo natural to others, that it is next to a Miracle, to hear of a Baſtard begot betwixt them; unleſs we would attribute this Defect to the Coldneſs of the Climate, it being certain, that in thoſe Parts they are more regardleſs in this reſpect than the more Southern Nations; nothing being more common here, than for Men and Women to ſit promiſcuouſly at one long Table, in order to undreſs themſelves, before they go into the publick Bath-ſtoves, where both Sexes are attended only by Women; and in private Houſes, both Men and Women frequently enter the Bath-ſtoves together, without making any great Account of the Matter.

Le E 719 695 566

As this Slavery renders them incapable of thinking of a future State, ſo all their Thoughts are bent upon this Life, tho' it be never ſo Miſerable; which is the Reaſon that when they take an Oath at Law, they add this Curſe, *That if they Swear Falſe, the Curſe of God may fall upon their Bodies as well as Souls, and that their Children, as well as every thing elſe that appertains to them, may feel the Effects of it, to the ninth Generation:* In *Eſthonie*, and about *Riga*, when the Peaſants are to take an Oath at Law, they put a Turf upon their Heads, with a white Staff in their Hands, intimating, that if they Swear falſely, then their Children, and Cattel may become as dry as the Turf and Stick. This as well as the putting of a Needle and Thread into the Graves of their deceaſed Friends, ſavours much of the beforementioned Pagan Superſtitions of their Anceſtors; but they have others, beſides theſe, which may very well be look'd upon as the true Relicks of them. Thus they frequently perform their Devotions upon Hills, or near a certain Tree, in which they make many Inciſions, and after they have bound them up with ſome red Stuff, offer their Prayers here, which always tend to temporal Bleſſings. Thus they go on Pilgrimage every *Lady-Day* to an old, ruin'd Chappel, two Leagues from *Kunda*, betwixt *Rival* and *Narva*, where they ſtrip themſelves of their Cloths; and after they have been Kneeling a while in the midſt of

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the

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps.
Letts RB4
Estonians RG4



the Chappel, they offer a Sacrifice of Fruits and Fleſh, for the preſervation of themſelves and their Cattel, for the next Year. The whole is concluded with Feaſting, Drinking, and Quarrelling.

Their Marriage Ceremonies are much of the ſame ſtamp; for, if a Peaſant marries a Laſs out of another Village, he fetches her from thence on Horſeback, ſhe imbracing him with her right Arm. In his Hand he holds a Stick cleft at the upper end, where he puts a piece of Braſs Mony, which is given as a Reward to the Perſon who opens the Wicket, through which he paſſes. In their return, beſides a Bag-piper, Two of his neareſt Kinſmen ride before on Horſe-back, with drawn Swords in their Hands, wherewith they ſtrike twice croſſwiſe the Door, thro' which they are to enter the Houſe, where the Marriage is to be Conſummated; and as ſoon as the Bridegroom is ſeated, they fix one of theſe Swords in a Beam over his Head, to prevent Charms, as they ſay; to prevent which, the Bride alſo, as ſhe paſſes along the Road, ſcatters ſmall Pieces of Red Woollen Stuff, eſpecially near the Croſſes, where croſs-ways meet, and upon the Graves of Unbaptized Children, who are here Buried in the High-ways. The only thing moſt worth taking notice of among ſo barbarous a Race, is, That after the Bridegroom and Bride are ſet down at Table with the other Gueſts, they don't ſtay with them till the end of the Feaſt, for fear of overcharging themſelves with ſtrong Liquor, but within half an Hour after retire to the nuptial Bed, where after they have made the beſt Tryal of their mutual Strength for two Hours, they return to the reſt, and ſpend the remaining part of the Day and Night, with Eating, Drinking, and Dancing; till what with Drunkenneſs, and what with Wearineſs, they drop down upon the Floor, and ſo fall a ſleep together. If the Bride has been able to ſave a little by her Drudgery, ſhe wares upon this ſolemn Occaſion, a Necklace of thin Plates of Silver round the Neck, of the bigneſs of a Crown Piece, and one of the ſame Metral hanging down on a Chain from the Neck upon her Breaſt, of the bigneſs of a ſmall Wooden Trenchar. For the reſt, their Garments are commonly of home-made courſe Woollen Cloth, the Womens Petti Coats being like Sacks, without any Plears.

Formerly the neglect theſe miſerable Wretches ſhew of their Salvation, was in a great meaſure attributed to the